

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1853.

I change in the Whig plan of operations.—The Boston Intelligencer, a week or two since, stated that "the Whigs of a majority of our [its] friends, four months ago, to have retained from any agitation of the Presidential question until the next meeting of Congress"—it being "then thought possible that some mode might be devised of collecting the opinions of the various divisions of the People who are opposed to perpetuating the power of 'the party,' and that a FREE CONSULTATION AMONGST THEM MIGHT RESULT IN THE AGREEMENT UPON A COMMON CANDIDATE." But in consequence of the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, and "the contingency of a concordant nomination on our [its] side is [being] too remote and too doubtful to be relied upon, to counteract the operations of the party in power in favor of their candidate," it has been deemed expedient to revoke the order of proceedings fixed upon last winter, and to decree that—

"Within each State, those who are opposed to the principles of the dominant party, and to the principles upon which the nomination has been made by the Baltimore Convention, ought to rally, and make head against that nomination with all the force they can command. The importance of a rallying point within each State is too great to be for a moment disregarded. * * Within each State, at least, it is in the power of the friends of the Constitution to act in concert. They can so act, that the voice of the State shall not be stifled by a difference among themselves about men. They can have no difficulty in ascertaining which of the Whig candidates for the Presidency is preferred by a majority of themselves. Whoever that may be, must, if they would effectually assert their own rights, and maintain their own principles, receive their united and zealous support. By such a course, they may succeed in electing the candidate whom they particularly prefer; and they will certainly succeed in defeating the candidate to whom they are all opposed."

It is evident from the language of the Intelligencer that it was determined last winter by the leaders of the various factions opposed to the government, that each one should bring forward its candidate and urge his claims up to the next meeting of Congress—in the hope of thus drawing strength from the ranks of the democratic party)—when a "free consultation" might take place, which it was hoped "might result in the agreement upon a common candidate." But the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, and the general aspect of political matters, not only rendered delay dangerous, but diminished the prospects of an agreement upon a "COMMON CANDIDATE" to such an extent, that it was deemed advisable to issue a new order without waiting for the "free consultation," which it was so fondly hoped was to result in such a way as to promote the interests of the various factions which were to be parties to it.

The elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island followed close upon the arrangement which had been so nicely planned at Washington—and the result of those elections showed in a very satisfactory manner that there was little to hope for the joint-stock company within the limits assigned to Mr Webster, and within which he was to get up a party to be transferred to the "COMMON CANDIDATE." Judge White met with about the same success in the West—and the failure of the two leading members of the firm, to raise any political capital, has rendered necessary the new plan of operations announced in the Intelligencer.

In an earlier stage of the political history of the country, an open avowal of such a plan for wresting the election of President from the hands of the people and placing it at auction, to be disposed of to the highest bidder, would have been universally condemned.—But, dishonorable and dishonest as such a plan of operations is, the "good society" whigs, who claim "all the virtue and all the intelligence," will receive it with open arms. But we desire to be thankful that the strong democratic majority which placed Gen JACKSON in the Presidential chair, and which will perpetuate the principles of his administration by making MARTIN VAN BUREN his successor, will frown with becoming indignation upon such a plan for evading the provisions and defeating the designs of the Constitution, and consign to political obscurity, all who were base enough to propose, or weak enough to approve, of such a reprehensible course. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the people to doubt as to what will be their verdict in such a case.

Mr Everett and Bank Bills.—In the 36th chapter of the code, in the 75th section, Mr Everett moved to strike out the words in the parenthesis—the whole section being as follows:—

"Sec. 75. If any person shall issue or pass any note, bill, order, or check, (other than foreign bills of exchange, the notes or bills of some bank incorporated by the laws of this Commonwealth, or by the laws of the United States, or by the law of either of the British Provinces in North America) with the intent that the same shall be circulated as currency, he shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment, to the use of the Commonwealth."

On the 25th page of their printed journal, it appears that the Committee rejected this motion by a vote of 11 to 1. Of course 15 members of the Committee did not vote at all. Among those who did not vote upon the motion were all the Democratic members of the Committee, including Mr Rantoul, although the Reformer has erroneously stated that that gentleman voted against the motion.

It will be seen that the motion was very different from that stated in the Atlas. It proposed a fine of fifty dollars for passing a United States bank bill, or any other bank bill. This would be a step in nullification a little beyond the South Carolina doctrine—and this motion was made too, after seventy-four sections, including the whole of the present bank law, and expressly authorizing the issuing of bank bills, had passed the Committee without opposition from the mover.

The duel between Lord Alvanley and Mr Morgan O'Connell.—has been the cause of much pleasure—the following is a scrap from the last batch:—When his Lordship got out of the hackney coach on his return, he presented the driving personage with a sovereign. "Lord, sir, I can't have all this for taking you such a short way!" "No, my good fellow," quoth his Lordship, "it's for bringing me back!"

Credibility of witnesses.—Formerly in order to test the credibility of a witness, he was asked by the Judge whether he believed in a future state of retribution. Very lately, the wise Judges have discovered that this proceeding was a genuine bluff—since it was taking a man's word in order to prove his oath—never supposing that any man would be guilty of that very common species of deception, of avowing faith in doctrines which one does not believe. In this case, if a man was honest enough candidly to avow his disbelief, his oath was considered unworthy of credit; but if he was dishonest enough to pretend to believe though an infidel at heart, he was admitted as good evidence. The wise Judges, after studying upon the elevated science of the law for many centuries, very lately discovered, through the assistance of those who had not been enlightened by the knowledge of this wonderful science, that they had for ages been mocking justice with this most exquisite bluff. Again we believe the people will be under the necessity of explaining to their honorable dullnesses another bluff quite as absurd and ridiculous as the former. Having discovered that it was unreasonable to take a man's word at court, whose oath was not admissible, they now endeavor to prove his faith by his professions out of court—most wisely taking it for granted, against all common sense and experience, that whatever one professes to believe must necessarily be his real belief. Do they not understand that even in their present mode of proceeding, they exclude only the honest unbelievers from the privilege of giving their testimony, while they admit the testimony of the cunning and intriguing infidel who endeavors to gain reputation and office by his professions of religious faith? What is this but taking an individual's mere word—mere empty professions, out of court, which in the majority of cases are insincere, in order to prove whether his oath is deserving of credit in court? Do they not by this proceeding, in numerous instances, refuse to admit the testimony of individuals whose word and whose honor they would implicitly trust in all their dealings out of court, while they admit the testimony of hundreds who are noted for their disregard to truth and honor.

Robbery of the Portsmouth Post Office.—The accounts of this affair which are going the rounds of the papers, are incorrect in many material points. We learn from an authentic source that the "entire southern mail" was not stolen, the principal part of it having been delivered the preceding evening. The whole number of letters taken could not have exceeded 350, in which were included 30 or 40 dead letters, many which had been advertised, and something like 100 letters which had been made up in mails for the morning; the remainder were taken from the alphabetical boxes. The amount of money taken was from \$50 to \$100, a considerable portion of which was in the private desk of the Postmaster. It has not yet been ascertained if any valuable letters are missing.

The office was entered through a back door near the corner of the street, by boring with a bit, which appears to have been stolen from a cabinet-maker's shop nearly a quarter of a mile distant; a piece was bored out of the door about 5 or 6 inches in diameter, by which the inner fastenings, which were hooks at the top and bottom, were removed, and an inner door in the same door frame, with a glass upper part, which was bolted, was opened by bursting through a pane of glass, and removing the bolt.

A reward of \$100 has been offered by the Post Master for the detection of the thieves.

Popular and unpopular works.—All those works which contain the opinions of philosophers, who were in advance of the liberality and intelligence of their contemporaries, are neglected by their own and a few succeeding generations. They are deposited on the upper shelves of our public libraries, until that generation has appeared to whose approved opinions and intelligence they are adapted. They are then removed from their obscure shelves and corners, and enjoy in their old age, that popularity which was enjoyed in their youth by their contemporaries, who are now either despised or forgotten. If one wishes to gain upon his contemporaries in the march of improvement, he must not confine himself to the perusal of well-recommended works, which are fashionable and enjoy considerable celebrity. If he wishes to gain upon his contemporaries in the march of improvement, let him hunt the neglected shelves of our public libraries, and read all those books, for the publication of which their authors were persecuted, imprisoned, banished or burnt at the stake, by the ruling authorities of their own nation. Such books will be found to contain opinions, always in advance of their own times—and often in advance of our own generation. Let him hunt after those volumes which are not soiled in the margin, by the thumbs of numerous readers, and upon which the librarian casts a scowl of contempt—such books will often be found to contain the very cream of philosophy.

An editor in Pennsylvania, in addressing a contemporary, uses the following language:—

"You are too lazy to work, too proud to beg, too cowardly to steal, and the only method you could adopt to procure a livelihood, was to become a political prostitute—you are a mean spirited, contemptible poltroon whom it would disgrace an honest dog to bark at."

Peaches were for sale in the Market yesterday, for two shillings apiece.

Assault.—On Sunday night, about half past nine o'clock, as Alexander Howard, a boy about sixteen years of age, and two other lads, were passing peaceably through the lower part of Commercial street, they were assaulted by a man in a state of intoxication. They all fled, and cried for help. The man pursued them, overtook young Howard, and stabbed him in the left arm, wounding him badly, and fled. No cause is known for the assault.—*Trans.*

Death by Drowning.—The body of Mr Wm Fitzgerald was found dead in the Frog Pond this morning. He was about 70 years of age, and was formerly a handcartman in the city. He is supposed to have drowned himself in a fit of despondency—a gentleman who had been kind to him having lately left Boston for England. He committed the act by tying a handkerchief, laden with stones, about his neck.—*Trans.*

From Valparaiso.—We have a file of Valparaiso papers to the 25th April, inclusive—latest dates—but they furnish nothing of interest.—*Idid.*

Revision of the Statutes.—We understand that the Committee on this subject, who have been in session about two months, are to finish their labors with the close of the present week.—*Daily.*

JUSTICES COURT.

Edward M. Cornack was very much vexed with *Philip Wall*, because he had been a witness against his daughter, who had been arraigned for keeping a druntery without a license, and on their way back from the Court he threatened him with great bodily injury for which he was ordered to recognize to keep the peace in the sum of \$50. This threatening of witnesses has become a great hindrance to the execution of the laws, by terrifying them into a suppression of facts. The daughter referred to, who was acquitted of the charge preferred against her, undoubtedly owed her escape to the fears of a witness relied on by the government.

Samuel H. Tonney, a Broad street boy, was not satisfied with stealing a countryman's currants from his cart, but pelted him with stones, when he was called to account for his theft. Sam was such a desperate young dog, that his mother refused to come to court and speak a good word for him, for why, poor conscientious creature, she couldn't. Fined \$2 and costs.

Cornelius Daly was in the daily habit of getting drunk and beating his wife, and on Saturday night winded up his week's work, by breaking her head with a brick-bat. "I only know him to be the most disgusting and quarrelsome drunkard I ever saw," said the witness. "Six months in the house of correction," concluded the Court.

Thomas Lucas and William Young, were caught in the act of stealing a box of shoes from the store of Whitney & Co., in Water street, on Saturday evening. Each of the prisoners stated that the other hired him to carry off the box. Committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

United States Quarry.—In reply to a multitude of inquiries respecting the granite quarry mentioned in a note to a long article in our last, we take the earliest opportunity of saying that the quarry in question is at Kennebunk-port and is now worked by the United States Government; and that a pier, which will employ from five to six thousand tons of the material in blocks weighing from three to six tons, is to be built immediately at the mouth of the Kennebunk river, under the superintendence of Col. Tayer. More than five thousand tons have already been quarried and about three quarters landed upon the spot. We look upon it as by far the handsomest and best building material we know of, where a dark rich color is desirable, like that of the Quincy rail-road ledge. The sap surface does not average 13-4 inches—(instead of ten or twelve feet)—and more than ninety per cent. of the whole is like a "hound's tooth," to borrow the language of the Cape Ann quarry-men, without a fault or a flaw—a spot or a blemish. It is exceedingly tough—hard—takes a better edge than the Quincy Sienite, and weighs about twelve cubic feet to the ton, which can be furnished in Boston for about half of the price of the Sienite, and perhaps lower. In fact there is no earthly reason why granite should not be in far more general use, whether hammered or rough. By good management, it need not cost one third what it does in the Boston or New York markets.

Being ourselves interested in this quarry, we wish all we say to be taken with a fair and proper allowance; though we mean to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—*Neal.*

Travelling.—It is only about eighty years since that the mail between Boston and Philadelphia consumed three weeks in passing, that is, it took forty-two days to send a letter, and receive an answer by mail. In 1775, such improvements took place as that the mail was carried from Boston to Philadelphia with the unprecedented despatch of ten days;—this was probably then considered as great speed as could be expected for so long a journey. Gradual improvements however took place from year to year, until about ten years since, when the maximum of despatch was considered as arrived at—when papers and letters were forwarded from Boston to Philadelphia in three days! However, in 1829, the regular land mail was forwarded in two days. Now the Philadelphia morning papers are regularly received in Boston the next day at noon—and were there no delay made on the way, the journey can be performed by regular conveyance in twenty-four hours!—*Portsmouth Journal.*

The weather at Jackson, Tennessee, has been unusually cold. The thermometer on the last day of June, was 60 and five was found comfortable. At the same period last year, the thermometer was ranging at 100. In truth the summer as yet has been uncommonly cold all over the United States, without any continuance of those excessive hot days to which we are accustomed at this season. Is it not owing to the large quantities of rain that have fallen, the hail storms and hurricanes and tornadoes that have swept over the Union? Or have the three spots on the sun lately observed at Norfolk, (Virg.) and other places, had something to do with it? Perhaps both.—*Noah.*

Mr Taney.—It is worthy of remark that while the prints of the federal aristocracy allege that Mr Taney is a federalist, they yet oppose his being appointed Chief Justice with the utmost virulence. If they really believed him to be of the Federal school in politics they would be glad to see him placed at the head of the Supreme Court. The truth is he is a thorough good democrat, and the only speak in his political history is that he was once an opponent of the principles of democracy. But he has long since not only repented of that error of his youth, but richly atoned for it.—*N. Y. Post.*

The grinder of a *Mastodon*, has been found among the mud beds and fossil shells of the East shore of Maryland, at a depth of 15 feet, in the vicinity of Greensborough, Carolina County. These and teeth of the Elephant have before been found in that region in the superficial stratum of gravel and clay, which overlays the marl.

"The Ass."—Is the title of a new paper at New Orleans. The Ass claims a direct lineage from Balaam's ass, and has for a motto, as near as we can translate it,

Eating my fodder and shaking my head.

Quoth I—Man, like myself, is a blockhead."

The Earl of Eldon, our oldest ex-Lord Chancellor, entered his 85th year on Thursday. He regularly goes out shooting, during the sporting season, and he is a capital shot. He is son of a coal-porter at Newcastle, and has worked himself up to titles and wealth.

The following significant toast was given by Judge WAYNE, of Ga., at a celebration of the late anniversary, at Savannah:—

"CONVENTIONS—Democratic checks upon irregular ambition."

In an attempt of some blacks at Buffalo, July 12th, to procure the escape of a runaway Southern slave into Canada, there was a serious riot, and a young man (a white) had his skull fractured.

The Baltimore and Washington Rail Road is now in full operation to Bladensburg. The cars came through on Monday in one hour and forty minutes, i. e. twenty miles an hour.

What's in a name?—There was an officer attached to the Russian Legation at Washington, whose name was "Blowmanoff"—Blow-my-nose-off.

Foreign Summary.

Match Making. One of the most successful match-makers of her day, was a lady of high rank now deceased, who married no less than five daughters to men of the most noble families in the kingdom. It is asserted that being disappointed in respect to one of her dear girls, she became desperate, and as the "young lady" threatened soon to drop into the "old maid," the boldest and most ingenious plot was put into execution in her favor. A nobleman, younger by many years than the *Leah* assigned to him, was invited to dinner and encouraged to drink to an excess which quite overcame his reason. When the morning dawned, he found himself a "married man," comfortably established with his "wife"; and on expressing his astonishment, and begging that his imperfect recollection of the events of the previous evening might be assisted, he was informed that he had insisted the night before on being married to the "young lady" before mentioned; and that he had accordingly been united to her by the family chaplain, after dinner! Such was the conspiracy which made one of our English Duchesses!

A young gentleman in Scotland, aged only 16, and 6 feet 3 inches in height, lately eloped with the daughter of a postmaster; and being hotly pursued by his disconsolate father, was overtaken at the altar of the church and forced *vi et armis* into the carriage, and brought home just at the moment when the nuptial ceremony was being concluded.

A hint from the pulpit.—A dissenting preacher in Norfolk lately gave notice, that if tradesmen had any difficulty in getting their debts paid by his congregation, and would deliver the bills to him, he would present them to the persons, before the congregation, and knew the reasons why they were not discharged, as he knew there were a great many pretenders to sanctity who were notoriously dishonest.—*Bury Post.*

Robin's Rival.—A little while after the original *Christie had* sold the famous Claude, he had "to offer to the public" a villa, which was very prettily situated, and he began the sale in these words: "Ladies and gentlemen, I had last week the honor, in this room, of knocking down two of Claude's landscapes for twelve hundred guineas; I now beg leave to present to your notice a villa, which commands a Claude from every window."

"Is that animal a biped, or a quadruped?" said one of the juvenile visitors at the Surrey Zoological Gardens the other day, on seeing a Kangaroo. "My dear," said the intelligent mamma, "I think I heard the gentleman in a red coat call it a kangarooped."

On one occasion during Captain Ross's detention in the northern regions they fired a ball of frozen mercury through an inch plank; and on another they froze oil of almonds in a shot mould at minus 40 degrees, and fired it against a target, which it split, rebounding unbroken.

It is said that Tom Moore, the poet, could readily obtain a seat in parliament if he was so disposed. The inhabitants of Lunerick, to effect this object, offered to purchase for him, if necessary, an estate, to give him the required qualification; but he refused to accept the generous and flattering compliment.

At Crookford's, the other day, poor R— was observing that he had successfully lost two or three watches which he had lately purchased—"Why," said Lord Alvanley, "your watches are all patent levers" (leavers).

Somebody observing that the two brothers, the Bonds, were in a private box with a very pretty woman—Poole said—"Yes, I see the Bonds, but they have not brought their judgment with them."

Foster's System of Penmanship; or the art of Rapid Writing illustrated and explained. 104 pp. 8vo. and plates. Boston, Perkins, Marvin & Co.—1853.

He who wishes to write with elegance and freedom should study this work. It contains the result of long experience and extensive practice in the business of teaching Penmanship, and affords abundant evidence of the author's ability in the line of his profession. The art of swift writing is elucidated in a perspicuous and comprehensive manner, and the system is founded on the most simple, rational, and philosophical principles.

"Our object (says Mr Foster) is to awaken the attention of teachers and parents to an improvement that entirely removes the difficulties which formerly rendered this art a laborious task to the pupil. We shall set forth, somewhat in detail, the defects of the old method and the improvements of the new. Perfection we do not expect to show in the latter, if by that term be meant the impossibility of doing wrong; but exclusive of the well known variety in human talent, we shall see that there is nothing wanting in the new system, to insure to a pupil of ordinary capacity the acquisition of a hand-writing in which the utmost legibility, expedition and elegance are combined."

The testimonies borne by the most competent judges to Foster's System, are such as cannot fail to recommend this work to general examination; and we conscientiously add our meed of approbation to the many who have already preceded us in the same task, and strongly recommend it to the attention of all who are interested in promoting the cause of education. The work is well executed, and eminently deserving of attention. To parents and teachers it will be found invaluable.—*Eve. Gaz.*

Bituminous coal has been found at or near Erie in Pennsylvania.

The ordination and institution of the Rev Horace L. Connolly, as Rector of St. Matthews Church (South Boston) will take place on Wednesday next, at the church. Services, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, assisted by the clergy of the city, to commence at 10 A. M. and at half past 3 P. M.

TO THE JOURNEMEN PRINTERS OF BOSTON AND ITS VICINITY. A meeting of Journeymen Printers ONLY, will be held at the Hall, corner of the Franklin Typographical Society, in Franklin Avenue, THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

CHARLES R. DENNETT, GEORGE DEXTER, GEORGE AMERIG, JUSTIN JONES, HORACE SEEVER, JAMES B. CLINTON, SAMUEL P. BRADBURY, JOHN F. C. WRIGHT, and many others.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Democratic Republican County Committee will be held at Concert Hall, THIS EVENING, 28th inst, for the transaction of important business. J. J. PETER, UNBARR, Chairman.

MARRIED. In this city, by Rev Mr. Smeeter, Charles Child to Emily Boyd, of Sherborn; Richardson to Mary Ann Smith—Stephen Goodwin to Elizabeth; Sherburne Grant—Holland M. Reed to Mae R. Sawyer. In Dedham, Chas H. Porter, to Abby Bowditch, formerly of Newton, North Falls. A gentleman, on the 18th ultimo, Henry Baldwin, formerly of Boston, to Julia Augusta, daughter of the late Rev James Bowles. In Rindge, N. H., by Rev Mr. Dunham, Wm S. Rug to Clarissa Sawtelle.

DIED. On Saturday, very suddenly, of typhoid fever, Morrell Sargent, son of Amos Sargent, of Wells, Me. 22. On Wednesday evening, of consumption, Eliza Ann, daughter of Joseph Bridge, 19. In Charlestown, on Saturday morning, Julia Frances, daughter of Daniel Titus, aged 5 mos. In Charlestown, on Sunday morning last, Isaac Delano, 30, a very worthy and respected member of the Boston Brigade Band. In Worcester, on Friday morning last, William Treadwell, aged 35.

IMPORTATIONS. STUBS—Brig New Hampshire—362 mays sail—66 boxes lemons—qr cask wine. COTTONS—Brig Peru—12000 bars iron. HALIFAX—Brig July—23 tons plaster—43 hds tobacco. RIO JANEIRO—Brig Smyrna—2075 bags coffee.

LETTER BAGS.

At BRIGGS'S Foreign Letter Office, Mechanics' News Rooms, Wilson's Lane, Boston.

Vessels.	Ports.	Closed.
—	Calcutta.	" 28.
—	Havannah.	" 30.
—	Colombo.	Aug 1.
—	Rangoon.	" 30.
—	Singapore.	" 30.
—	Penang.	" 30.
—	Calcutta.	" 30.
—	Havannah.	" 30.
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